

AN IMPORTANT SESSION OF THE CABINET HELD.

Meeting the Longest in the History of President McKinley's Administration.

CHINESE PROBLEM DISCUSSED.

Military Now Subordinate to the Diplomatic Situation—Opposed to Division of the Empire.

WASHINGTON, August 29.—The cabinet adjourned at 5:40 p. m., after having been in session all day, with the exception of a few minutes for luncheon. Beyond the mere announcement that the diplomatic phases of the Chinese situation had been under consideration, no statement was made by the cabinet officers as they left the white house. One of the cabinet officers said that the diplomatic document under consideration had been completed, but would not be made public.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—A special meeting of the cabinet lasting all day, and broken only by a short recess for luncheon, marked the intense interest the administration feels in the Chinese problem. It was the longest cabinet session of the present administration. The diplomatic and not the military phase of the situation in China was under consideration and this accounted for the presence of Acting Secretary Adee, a very unusual proceeding at a cabinet meeting. Mr. Adee is the medium through which foreign governments communicate and he has been in receipt of a good many statements recently. Last evening, he and the French charge, Mr. Thiebaut, compared the French and American copies of the credentials of Li Hung Chang. To-day, he had long talks with Minister Wu and the German charge and the substance of these conversations he laid before the cabinet. It is understood that the cabinet to-day completed preparation of a plan for clearing away much of the uncertainty that now exists as to the future in China and outlines its views in writing. The fact that the military situation is admitted to be of secondary importance confirms the view, though no cabinet officer would vouchsafe information on this point, that what is sought is an agreement among the powers for terminating the indefinite status of affairs in China.

Clear Explanation Necessary.

It is believed that the point has been reached where it is proper that there should be a clear explanation of purpose on the part of the principal powers in order that the United States government may know how far it may go consistently in the explanation of the common programme. Most of the objects had in view by the President when he made answer to the Chinese government's appeal, and began the campaign upon Peking, have been achieved and two others remain to be secured, namely, the safeguarding of American interests for the future and some proper guarantee for indemnification for the expenses for recent operations and losses of American citizens. Some plan by which these objects can be attained by the United States in common with similar objects by other powers engaged in China is thought feasible. Incidental to this main purpose several phases of the problem are attracting special attention. Thus the sufficiency of Li Hung Chang's credentials as a peace envoy, or rather of the ability of the emperor of China to accredit any one thus, is a matter of international consideration. The United States not only must satisfy itself of Li's competency but it must convey solid assurances on that point to convince some of the other powers, the purposes of which perhaps would not be best served by a speedy termination of hostilities in China.

To Simplify the Issues.

It was the general understanding that the outcome of to-day's cabinet meeting would be the adoption of a policy by the administration that would tend to simplify the issues, and at least bring to a focus the varying aspirations of the powers. If this cannot be done then the question to be determined is whether or not the United States shall proceed further than it has with the allied forces. It is believed that this point is very near a decision, our determination depending upon the responses made by European nations to our inquiries. The suggestion that a conference be held of the nations represented in China is again revived as an accompaniment of this purpose, and it is pointed out that with special Commissioner Rockhill just about arriving on Chinese soil, with Herr Von Schwartzstein the German successor to Von Ketteler, already in China, with the ministers resident at Peking, and with the high military and naval officials in the Pei Ho valley, the matter is already at hand for the gathering of a conference fully equipped to deal with even so complex and difficult a problem as is presented in the settlement of China's future.

Word From Fowler.

There are those hoping that communication with China, now very much delayed of late, will be better soon. Consul Fowler, at Che Foo, got a routine dispatch through to-day, of recent date, and the navy department has been informed that the cable company's ship was about to leave Shanghai to-day to lay a direct cable connecting Shanghai with Che Foo—one of the

weakest links in the chain of communication at present. These improved conditions as to the operating of communication between our military and naval commanders and the authorities here have made it possible for the latter to abandon the purpose, conceived yesterday, of employing naval vessels to convey by water messages between Shanghai and Che Foo.

The attitude of Germany was the subject of much official discussion during the day and considerable new light was thrown upon it. Early in the day the German charge d'affaires, Baron Von Sternberg, had a long conference with Acting Secretary Adee. It is understood that any question which may have arisen as to the future course of Germany is met by a reference to an official note by Count Von Buelow, German minister of foreign affairs, issued on July 12, which fully defined Germany's purpose in China. This note of the German chancellor followed within ten days Secretary Hay's note to the powers on July 8, and is somewhat analogous in setting forth Germany's intentions. Count Von Buelow's note said:

Germany's Position.

"Our aim is the restoration of security for persons and property, freedom of action for German citizen in China, the rescue of the foreigners beleaguered in Peking, the re-establishment of security and regular conditions under a properly organized Chinese government, and reparation and satisfaction for the outrages committed. We desire no partition of China, and seek no special advantages. The imperial government is imbued with the conviction that maintenance of the agreement between the powers is a primary condition for the restoration of peace and order in China."

There is reason for believing that Germany holds to-day that the foregoing decision is as effective as when it was first enunciated and that any present consideration of Germany's purposes must be viewed in the light of the foregoing specific decision of policy. For that reason the decision "we desire no partition of China, and seek no special advantages" is said to clear away the suspicion that Germany has a far reaching purpose of territorial acquisition in China.

Count Von Buelow pointed out the scope of Germany's military measures in China, stating that they "will enable us to participate in the military action in a manner corresponding with Germany's political importance. By the recent events in China the successful mission operations there, the flourishing German trade and economical enterprises are menaced. Our moral standing in this we must protect."

Count Von Waldersee's appointment followed and is said to have been quite within the foregoing general declaration of policy.

Italy's Attitude.

The attitude of Italy also has been defined in a statement by Marquis Visconti Venosta, minister of foreign affairs, as follows:

"The cabinet has no political intentions towards expansion or intrigue in China. Its programme is to maintain perfect accord between Italy and the other powers. A fleet and some troops represent the participation of Italy in the common task. We cannot leave entirely to others the protection of our national representatives nor are we disinterested in the work of mutual interests and civilization which the powers are seeking to carry on in China."

It is said that the course of Austria will be practically identical with that of Germany, owing to the close relations between Berlin and Vienna on all questions of international policy.

"One of the best posted members of the diplomatic corps who is actively engaged in present negotiations, to-day summed up the international complication substantially as follows:

"The powers were in complete accord up to the time of the taking of Peking. But with that accomplished the more important questions are as to the future course of the powers in dealing with China, and on that there is not as yet any complete accord. Thus far it seems plain that the United States opposes the dismemberment of China, or any move towards territorial extension there, and in this position, Russia and France seem to agree. On the other hand, while there is nothing definite indicating territorial expansion, yet the exchanges have led to the belief that Germany, Great Britain and probably Japan are not averse to a course which will bring about territorial divisions within the empire."

Japan for Dismemberment.

"It was supposed that Japan stood against any division of the empire, but the landing of Japanese troops at Amoy can not be accounted for on the ground that a Japanese temple has been burned. So that it is the accepted view that Japan is at least making ready to be in a position to share in any division of territory which must come. The course of Russia in taking New Chwang can not be viewed in the same light as the landing of troops at Amoy or Shanghai, as this was for the sole purpose of protecting Russian railway line and any ulterior territorial purposes have been disclaimed by Russia. So far as Great Britain's purposes are concerned, in the absence of any expressed declaration, the landing of troops at Shanghai is strong evidence that Great Britain wishes to control the Yang Tse valley, which is the garden of China. On the part of Germany, the doubt as to her future course is due mainly to Count Waldersee's speeches since the taking of Peking. These have indicated that he was going on an extensive campaign and that the fall of the Chinese capital was only the initial step in a comprehensive programme, requiring the presence of a large army. Just what this means is not clear, but it has at least created much surprise in Washington, and some other capitals."

"The difference over Li Hung Chang's

credentials are three-fold. One view, including that of the United States, is that the credentials are acceptable, another is that they have never been shown to carry complete authority, while the third view is that the original credentials were valid at the time given, but have since become invalid through the flight of the emperor and empress dowager and the complete collapse of the Chinese government. The question of credentials does not seem so difficult to deal with, and it probably will be solved to the satisfaction of all concerned, but it is not clear thus far that the powers can be brought into complete accord on a general policy for the future of China. Each appears to be waiting for the other to act, and on the part of some there is a traditional disinclination to go into the outlining of policies."

As a result of these exchanges the policy of this government is being formulated and at the meeting this afternoon the text of a memorandum embodying the views of the United States which is being prepared for transmission to the foreign governments will be formally considered. This communication is said to contain the suggestions which the United States will return to the replies received by this government to its former communications. It is possible, though hardly probable, that some of the utterance may be made to-night concerning it.

It is understood that President McKinley hoped to be able to return to Canton to-morrow. Mrs. McKinley has not been as well as usual for several days and the President was anxious to take her back to the greater comfort of her own home, but the importance of his presence here during the pending negotiations makes it probable that he will be unable to get away for several days.

ENGLISH POLICY

Is Not to Permit the Yellow Man to Dictate—Ready to Take its Share of the "White Man's Burden."

LONDON, Aug. 29, 3:15 a. m.—Amid the greatest difficulties of the Chinese embroglio, Mr. Brodriek's emphatic declaration at Thorncombe last evening proves that the British government does not yet see any cause to depart from the line of policy originally decided upon, namely, to take no responsibility for the administration of China.

Mr. Brodriek said he hoped it would not be supposed that the government was pusillanimous in this respect. Its object was to maintain British interests. It was quite ready to take its share of the "white man's burden," but could not admit that the burden of that burden should be dictated to it by the yellow man.

Difficulty of a Policy.

"Here," the Morning Post observes, "is where the difficulty of selecting a policy comes in. We cannot decamp and leave the powers to settle the matter between them."

The Chinese minister in London asserts that he is in constant communication with Li Hung Chang, who is still in Shanghai.

Dispatches received this morning bring no later Peking news. A Shanghai telegram says that Li Hung Chang has sent a memorial begging the Empress Dowager to appoint Prince Ching, general Yung Lu and the Yang Tse viceroys as joint peace makers with himself.

It is rumored at Shanghai that the Japanese gained a great victory over the Boxers and Chinese troops from Pei Tsang and Ho Si Wu last Thursday, at Teh Chou. The story says that 1,500 Chinese were killed, including Prince Tuan, and that all the Chinese were driven back into Chi Li.

Chinese Treachery.

CHE FOO, August 29.—Yu, governor of the provinces of Shen Si, is reported to have invited the foreigners in the province to come to his protection. About August 21, fifty accepted the invitation, and all were massacred.

Prussians Leave for Peking.

TIENTSIN, August 29.—Via Che Foo, Tien Tsin for Peking to-day. The country here is quiet.

GOEBEL BILL

To be Supplanted by Some Other Law—Dozens of Measures Introduced.

FRANKFORT, Ky., August 29.—In both houses of the legislature to-day, bills were introduced to repeal and amend the Goebel election law. There are dozens of others similar to be introduced, but it is not likely that any measure will receive any consideration until after some election system has been agreed upon by the joint caucus of senators and representatives. Ex-Governor James McCreary, who is chairman of the Democratic state committee, Congressman Wheeler and others are here, conferring with the Democratic members. The Republican members, who are in the minority, are awaiting the action of the Democratic conferees, when they will hold a caucus.

Found Dead in Bed.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. MARIETTA, O., Aug. 29.—Mrs. Sarah F. Slack, one of the wealthiest and most prominent women of Marietta, was found dead in bed at Pittsburgh, this morning. She was on her return from New Hampshire, where she spent the summer. She was the mother of W. S. Slack, bank inspector for Wisconsin.

Fatal Shooting.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. HINTON, W. Va., August 29.—Tom Mitchell shot and instantly killed Walter Shelton, at Mt. Sulphur Springs, yesterday. Both are colored, and were employed by the Springs company, of which A. White is manager. Mitchell is in jail.

BUSINESS DAY FOR THE VETS AT CHICAGO.

From Morning Till Night They Labored With Numerous Reports From Various Officers.

NO OPPOSITION TO RASSIEUR

For Grand Commander—Report of Pension Committee May Excite Considerable Debate.

CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—This was for the G. A. R., as an organization, strictly a day of business. For those members who were not burdened with the responsibility of attending the position of delegate to the convention of the Grand Army, it was a day for anything and everything but business. From morning until night, the convention labored at its work in Studebaker hall, listening to numerous reports from officers and committees, while the vast majority of the old soldiers went to the parks, took boat rides upon the lake and those who had not seen blood enough in their younger days, accepted an invitation from the packers to visit the stock yards, where they beheld more slaughter than had taken place at the "bloody angle" at Spottsylvania, and in the "bloody lane" at Antietam combined.

Opened With Prayer.

General Shaw announced that the meeting would be opened with prayer by Chaplain Granin. The audience rose and remained standing during the prayer.

Mayor Harrison then came to the front of the rostrum to formally welcome the soldiers to Chicago. His address was happily received.

Commander-in-chief Shaw, of the Grand Army, replied to Mayor Harrison for the members of his organization, expressing the thanks of the army for the hospitality shown them.

As General Shaw resumed his seat, J. M. Longenecker, commander of the department of Illinois, rose to greet the visiting veterans in behalf of the soldiers of Illinois. He made a happy little speech, which evoked much applause. General Louis Wagner, who responded for the members of the army, was no less felicitous in his reply, expressing the gratitude of his comrades to the men of Illinois.

Held an Informal Reception.

This closed the meeting of the morning, as, immediately after the conclusion of General Wagner's address, he, Commander Longenecker, Mayor Harrison and General Shaw, held an informal reception, lasting half an hour.

When the convention met in the afternoon the first thing taken up was the report of the pension committee. This would contain, it was generally thought, some warm statements, but there were none. There was not in the report a specific declaration or recommendation upon any subject.

The report argued at length against the statements that have been made by the pension office, in reply to the original criticisms made by members of the Grand Army, but offered no suggestions as to a direct line of policy to be pursued. The report was ordered printed and will be the special order of business tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock, to which hour the convention adjourned.

Silver Services Presented.

After the pension committee had presented its report, silver services were presented to Adjutant General Stewart and Past Commander Johnson, as a token of the esteem in which they are held by their comrades.

The committee which had taken the annual message of Commander-in-chief Shaw under consideration, reported approval of all of his suggestions, with the exception of that relating to the change of the date of Memorial day from May 30 to the last Sunday in May. On this the committee reported adversely, and their report was adopted by the convention.

An adjournment was then taken until to-morrow.

It is expected now that the work of the encampment will be over by to-morrow noon, unless there should be a protracted debate over the report of the pension committee and this is not considered probable.

Clear Field for Rassieur.

No opposition has developed to Judge Rassieur, of St. Louis, in his candidacy for the position of commander-in-chief, and it is practically certain that he will be elected in the first vote. There has been very little talk regarding the place of the next encampment, but two places, Denver and Salt Lake, having been mentioned.

The Women's Department.

At the seventh annual convention of the woman's national association of Union ex-prisoners of war, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Mrs. Charles P. Sherliff, Allegheny City, Pa.
Senior Vice President—Mrs. Benjamin McCall, Allegheny City, Pa.
Junior Vice President—Mrs. John Horne, Steubenville, Ohio.

Treasurer—Mrs. Alfred H. Jones, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Secretary—Mrs. Alice P. Linhart, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Conductor—Mrs. W. Craig, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Guard—Mrs. R. A. Patterson, Castle Shannon, Pa.

CHEERS FOR DOLLIVER

At the Banquet Given by the Hamilton Club, of Chicago—Many Notables Present.

CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—Prominent men from all parts of the country gathered around the tables in the banquet hall of the Auditorium hotel to-night, to attend the feast given by the Hamilton Club, of this city, in their honor. The Hamilton Club is a Republican organization and its banquet was after the menu, a banquet with politics the chief thing under discussion.

President Fred A. Bangs, of the club, acted as toastmaster.

President Bangs opened the speech-making with a short address, at the end of which he introduced Speaker Henderson, who spoke briefly.

The address of Speaker Henderson was most happily received and he was heartily cheered as he resumed his seat. President Bangs then brought forward as the next speaker, Senator Cushman K. Davis, who replied to the toast, "Our Destiny."

Senator Dolliver, of Iowa, was greeted with prolonged cheers as he rose to respond to the toast, "Prosperity and its Causes."

The new senator from Iowa received at the close of his address, an ovation which surpassed the reception that met him before he began to speak.

George W. Miller, of Chicago, responded to the sentiment, "Illinois," and a number of impromptu addresses were made by local speakers.

SPECTACULAR FEATURE

Of the Knights of Pythias Week Was Not Successful on Account of the Uncontrolled Crowd.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 29.—"The grand electrical and fire works parade" of the Knights of Khorassan to-night announced as the spectacular feature of Pythian week, resulted in a vast deal of confusion. The police had made no arrangements for clearing the streets along the line of march. The picturesquely clad Khorassans were obliged to make their way through narrow lanes opened through the crowd and much of the elaborately prepared humorous features were lost to a great majority of the would-be spectators. Street cars were halted in such manner that almost a continuous line of them extended along that portion of Woodward avenue traversed by the parade. The crowd which jammed the down-town streets was far greater than that which witnessed yesterday's parade, and it was good-natured, although almost entirely uncontrolled.

Mayor Maybury was asked to-night as to the reason of the lack of police arrangements for handling the crowd. He replied that neither the local committee nor the marshal of the parade had made any request for policing of the crowd and added that the streets were never policed upon such occasions except by special request.

Some 2,500 of the Knights of the rollicking branch of the order took part in the spectacle. The favorite airs played by the numerous bands were "Hot Time in the Old Town," "How Dry I Am," and the like.

To-morrow's principal features will be the elections of supreme officers and the prize drills.

Democrats Endorse "Chris" Magee.

PITTSBURGH, August 29.—The Democratic convention of the Forty-third senatorial district met to-night, and unanimously nominated C. L. Magee, the present Republican incumbent, for re-election, and passed resolutions recommending that Democratic members of the legislature throughout the state, champion and support C. L. Magee for the United States senate, to succeed M. S. Quay. Forty delegates out of forty-one in the district were present, and voted for the resolution.

Caulkers' Wages Reduced.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., August 29.—Notices have been posted at the docks of the Monongahela River Consolidated Coal and Coke Company, that a reduction of 25 cents a day will take effect on Saturday, September 11, in the wages of all the caulkers employed there. The men announced that the reduction will not be accepted, and that if notices are not recalled a general strike will ensue.

American Bar Officers.

SARATOGA, N. Y., August 29.—The following general council was elected at the meeting of the American Bar Association: Kentucky, W. O. Harris, Louisville; New York, Walter S. Logan, New York; Ohio, J. F. Briskett, Findlay; Pennsylvania, W. G. Smith, Philadelphia; West Virginia, W. W. Van Winkle, Parkersburg, and representatives from other states.

The Sullivan Benefit.

NEW YORK, August 29.—John L. Sullivan was given a rousing benefit at the Twentieth Century Club, in Madison Square Garden, to-night. The sum realized from the sale of seats and subscriptions will be a large one. It will be held in trust by a committee, who will invest the money, and pay the interest to Sullivan.

Still Advancing.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., August 29.—The Crucible Steel Company of America advanced the price of all kinds of open hearth steel \$4 a ton. This applies to all products except fine tool steel, which remains at seven cents per pound and upward, according to quality.

Expected to Agree on Scale.

PITTSBURGH, August 29.—The final conference on the tin plate wage scale will be held in this city on Friday, and there seems to be no doubt now that a settlement will be reached, and all the tin plate mills in the country started at an early day.

SCHEME OF THE DEMOCRATS TO GET NEGRO VOTE.

Disciple of Congressman Johnston Rebuked by One of His Colored Brethren of Weston.

PARTY OF LABOR AND WAGES

Is the One His People Should Help to Preserve in Power—Colored Race Insulted.

The following correspondence between two colored voters of West Virginia explains itself. John S. Lewis, a shrewd colored lawyer, formerly of South Carolina, writes from Bluefield, on the letter head of the Hon. David E. Johnston, Democratic candidate for Congress, in the third district, to Melvin A. Costen, also colored, at Weston. It appears that Mr. Lewis has been sadly misinformed, as the following letters will show. The Miller referred to is chairman of the Democratic state executive committee and candidate for auditor:

Mr. Lewis to Mr. Costen.

BLUEFIELD, W. Va., Aug. 15.

Mr. Melvin Costen:—
Dear Sir:—I will visit Weston sometime in the early part of the campaign and will be pleased to meet you. Am glad to know you are one of our people who see that it is best to divide the vote. Hon. James H. Miller spoke to me of you. Do all you can for Judge Miller and Holt, and the entire Democratic ticket. Let me hear from you. Yours truly,
JOHN S. LEWIS.

Mr. Costen to Mr. Lewis.

WESTON, W. Va., August 24.

John S. Lewis, Esq., care David E. Johnston, Bluefield, W. Va.:

Dear Sir:—I have yours of the 15th instant. You are badly misinformed if you have been told that I shall vote for Judge Miller and Holt, or any other part of the Democratic ticket. I earn my own living, and PREFER TO HELP TO PRESERVE IN POWER A PARTY THAT I KNOW TO BE THE PARTY OF LABOR AND WAGES. In addition to this, as a matter of gratitude for the past and present, and of hope for the future, I CAN SEE NO OBJECT IN ANY COLORED MAN VOTING THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET, UNLESS IT BE FROM MERCENARY MOTIVES.

The North Carolina Democrats and those of Mississippi and other southern states, exhibit the real feeling of the Democracy toward the colored people. Doubtless they will talk very smoothly to us during the campaign for the sake of votes, but, if once more in power, what assurance have we that an "Anti-Nigger" election law will not be enacted? Where there is no colored vote to be gotten by sweetened words, they are already attempting to prejudice ignorant white people by publishing in newspapers such insults as, "VOTE AGAINST NIGGERIZING THE STATE. VOTE THE DEMOCRATIC, OR WHITE MAN'S TICKET, THIS FALL," as witness a recent copy of the Grafton Leader. The Democratic Clarksburg News is also guilty of having recently referred to negro voters as "Aberdeen Steers." An address issued by the State Democratic Executive Committee, and recently published and circulated as a supplement to the Weston Democrat, and I learn by other Democratic newspapers, REFERS TO US AS "CAT-TLE."

No, Mr. Lewis, you can not count me for the Democrats until that party is first willing to treat my people as free citizens; and, secondly, has some principles which don't have to be changed every campaign.

Yours truly,
MELVIN A. COSTEN.

POSTMASTER WILLEY

Justified in Whipping Manning.

Latter Not Badly Hurt.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. HINTON, W. Va., August 29.—The report sent out from Talcott, W. Va., stating that M. A. Manning, a prominent attorney, was without provocation beaten up by John Willey, of that place, is untrue. Willey did hit Manning (Manning) had abused him in a very ungentlemanly manner. The trouble did not grow out of politics, but Mr. Willey and another party were talking on business matters when Manning rushed in and raised a disturbance.

Professor Saroni Dead.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. MARIETTA, O., Aug. 29.—Prof. H. S. Saroni, aged seventy-seven years, died here this morning, after a short illness. He was born in Germany and was a favorite pupil of the great Mendelssohn. He was the editor of the Musical Times, of New York, for a number of years, and was the inventor of the gasoline engine, which he first applied to a steam yacht and motor carriage many years ago, at Cincinnati. He made and lost several fortunes in speculations.

Movement of Steamships.

NEW YORK—Ems, from Genoa.
LIVERPOOL—Corinthian, from Montreal.
LONDON—Mesaba, from New York; Arcadian, from Montreal.
GLASGOW—Laurentian, from New York.
BREMEN—Kaiserin Maria Theresa, from New York, via Cherbourg.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia—Generally fair Thursday and Friday; light northeasterly winds.

Local Temperature.

The temperature yesterday as observed by C. Schnepf, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets, was as follows:
7 a. m. 76
9 a. m. 84
12 m. 89
1 p. m. 83
3 p. m. 84
6 p. m. 81
8 p. m. 78
Weather—Fair.